

The Daily Gazette

UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, BIRAN BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines one square, or its equivalent in space,

constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$7 50

do do 2 days, 12 00

do do 3 days, 15 00

do do 4 days, 18 00

do do 5 days, 20 00

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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W

At various times, and have from them constantly for the

length of time heretofore stated:

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have from them constantly for the

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WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

A

FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the New Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

A

Tractor in His Youth--More of Ben-

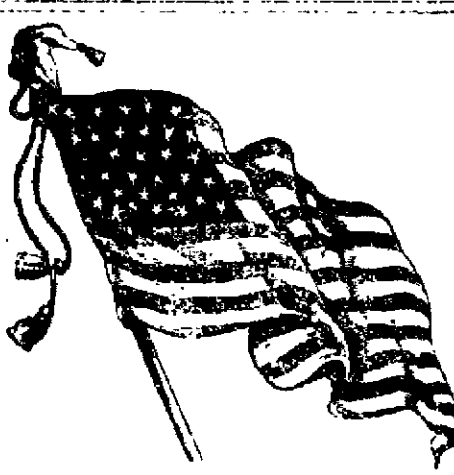
jamin's Rascality.

The following narration is from the pen of

the Hon. Samuel Stone, of Chicago, for-

merly a prominent merchant of Rochester,

N. Y. We find it in the Democrat of the



Forever fixed that standard sheet!
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF Oskosh.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSEPH L. PICKARD,
OF Wisconsin.
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HANS O. HEG,
OF Trempealeau.

The Coming Struggle in Missouri.

It is useless to speculate about the approaching struggle in Missouri. Very little is known to the public of the number and position of the forces on either side; and whether the battle will be fought at Sedalia, Georgetown or Lexington, cannot be predicted with any certainty. It is however conceded that it will be decisive of the fate of Missouri, at least for the present. The hosts are marshaling, and if all unite for the conflict as is now probable, it will be a great battle. Let us wait with patience, hoping for the best.

Gen. Fremont's Letter.

The letter of Gen. Fremont will attract attention. The hosts of enemies he has gone to meet in the field are as nothing compared to the slanders whom he leaves behind. We think the latter, if they do not cease their attacks upon him, will soon become as odious as the rebels themselves. The country ought not to expect victories from its officers while their minds are harassed by calumny and detraction. Soon the brave men who are engaged in the defense of the country will become disgusted at the impatience and ingratitude of the people, if they condemn in haste and without knowledge upon every accusation made by or through the press. After the perusal of the letter of Gen. Fremont, it seems to us that the most inveterate enemy will withhold harsh criticism, at least until the events of the struggle now approaching in Missouri shall have been decided. It may be that he "who has taken his life in his hand," and marched out to meet the common foe, will have gone beyond the boundary of this life, before another week has passed away.

The Prisoners at Charleston.

A gentleman who came directly from Georgia has left with him a copy of the Charleston Mercury of the 14th inst. In it we find an account of the arrival and reception of the federal prisoners from Richmond; there were thirty-four officers and one hundred and twenty privates. The latter, says the Mercury, "were nearly all from Michigan, Massachusetts and New York," and according to a Richmond paper, "were selected chiefly from among those who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition." This, probably, is an excuse without much foundation, as it is difficult to see what that had to do with their removal. The military ceremonies were quite formal, conducted by ten or twelve companies, with an immense amount of etiquette. The names of the federal officers are as follows:

Colonel Wilcox, Michigan 1st; Col. Corcoran, New York 69th; Lieut. Col. Neff, 24 Kentucky(?); Major John W. Foster, 38th New York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain 11th New York; Rev. H. Eddy, chaplain 24 Connecticut.

SURGEONS—Griswold, 38th New York; Grey, U. S. A.; Stone, U. S. A.; Connolly, 24 New York; Harris, 24 Rhode Island.

CAPTAINS—Downey, 11th New York; Fish, 32d New York; Farush, 79th New York; Drew, 2d Vermont; Shurtliff, 7th Ohio; L. Gordon, 11th Massachusetts; Whitlington and Jenkins.

LIEUTENANTS—Toy, 25th New York; Hamblin, (son of the actor of that name), 38th New York; Underhill, 11th New York; Worcester, 71st New York; Dampsey, 2d New York; Wilcox, 7th Ohio; Gordon, 2d dragons U. S. A.; Kent, U. S. A.; Caley, 11th Massachusetts; Connolly, 69th New York.

No list of the names of the privates is published. The prisoners were lodged in the jail, the officers occupying three rooms in the second story, and the privates twelve rooms, without furniture of any kind, in the uppermost story of the building. Pretty well crowded, we should think, if the rooms are not larger than usual in such tenements. They were lodged temporarily, until Castle Pinckney could be made ready for them.

What the object of this removal is can only be conjectured. Perhaps the incarceration of political prisoners at Fort Lafayette may have suggested it; possibly Richmond may not be considered altogether safe from the visit of a federal army; while it is thought by others that they are sent to Castle Pinckney that they may become victims to the malarious diseases that prevail there.

Prisoners at Richmond.

The following list of prisoners now at Richmond, belonging to the Wisconsin Second regiment, was furnished to the New York Tribune by the surgeons who have just arrived at Washington on parole. It will be perceived that John Hamilton, first corporal of Company D, is dead. He died in the prison hospital, on Main street, Richmond, on the 4th of September. He was a strong, healthy man, of good constitution, and left the battle field of Bull Run without injury; he must have died of disease contracted in Richmond, as his family have received a letter from him dated at Richmond.

There are some mistakes and repetition of names, which those acquainted with the persons will readily correct:

Company C—David Strong, Fritz Reichter, Daniel O'Brien, John House, George Best, W. S. Taylor, McKinnon.
Company E—Wm. H. Upham, A. Henry, Company K—Prosper Stinson, S. D. Picher, W. H. Marston.
Company K—Sergeant A. B. Gaskill, S. K. Hagadone.

Company D—Hugh Murray, J. S. Bell, John Jones, Andrew Bean, Wm. McRea, Orville Wilcox, John Bell, J. Southard, Fred Maine, J. Silman, John Hamilton, dead.
Company A—Nathan Heath, Robert Welch, E. C. Marsh.
Company B—J. M. Hawkins, G. F. Marshall, John Donovan, Robert Burns, Joseph Frame, S. P. Jackson, John Knoblock, dead.
Company H—D. C. Holdridge.
Company I—J. Gregory, George Dilly, W. Smith, P. Brune.
Not Classified—Horner Stroud, W. N. Owens, E. L. Reed.

David Strong, bullet through left lung, Sylvester D. Picher, shell wound in the left knee.
Prosper Simpson, bullet through both shoulders.
W. H. Upham, bullet through the left shoulder.
E. S. Best, bullet through both lungs.
George A. Beck, bullet through left leg.
E. Reiker, bullet through left side.
William McRea, slight wounds.
Andrew J. Curtis, bullet through the left thigh.
J. S. Bell, slight wound.
John Hoback, bullet through the right thigh.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

Company B—Privates S. P. Jackson, John Donovan, Anton Knoblock, (died Aug. 7).
Company C—2d Lieut. Wm. Booth, Corporal Frank Eggen, (died Aug. 19).
Company D—Privates Fred H. Main, Orland Wilcox.
Company E—Second Lieut. John P. Erskin, private Lotridge Ferguson, (died Sept. 8th).
Company F—Privates J. Anderson, F. M. Lacy.
Company G—Privates John G. Christie, died Aug. 11; Daniel Crane.
Company H—Privates E. L. Reed, E. R. Reed.
Company I—Private Wm. A. Owens.
Company K—Private W. N. Madia.

AT HOSPITAL NO. 2.

G. C. Marsh, L. J. Perry, J. A. McCulloch, right thigh; Daniel Crane, left arm; James W. Anderson, left leg.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Union State Convention:

Resolved, That party principles and platforms should not now engage the attention of patriots, but their entire energies should be devoted to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of this government in all its integrity and strength.

Resolved, That this convention heartily concur in the resolution passed nearly unanimously by the last congress which was in the following words:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern states, now in arms against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That we are for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. That we are for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants. That we are against any compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of rebels, and that we pledge our most earnest efforts to sustain the administration in its adoption of the most vigorous measures to crush rebellion, punish treason, and maintain the constitution, the Union and the laws.

Resolved, That we are for the most careful and economical administration of our state affairs, so that our means may not be squandered, but may all be applied to the great work we have to do.

THE CONDITION OF HUNGARY.—The London Times thus describes the position of Hungarian affairs: "The rupture between Austria and Hungary is complete. No overt insurrection is anticipated, but co-operation on one side and passive resistance on the other will be carried as far as they can go. The Hungarians will not recognize the acts of the Imperial government, nor will they pay their taxes into the Imperial exchequer. They do not threaten any immediate rebellion, but they intimate in plain language that on the first opportunity they will appeal to arms."

NEW YORK NOT DOING AS WELL AS SHE SHOULD.—The Rochester Express gives a discouraging report in regard to the enlistments throughout that state. It learns from sources of information beyond question, that of the 25,000 troops called for under the last requisition, less than 7,000 have yet been enrolled. Moreover, it is believed by the military authorities at Elmira that unless a vast improvement is witnessed in the recruiting service during the ensuing fortnight, the governor will resort to drafting.

General Garibaldi has written to a friend of his in America that he expects an outbreak in Hungary before long, which may involve seriously Italian independence; and that he cannot therefore leave Europe at the present time to accept a commission in the American army, however he might desire to do it. The great Garibaldi is desirous that Americans should be informed of this through the press.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. Special to Commercial.—The enemy's forces on the Potomac have made another important movement. A large force is now concentrating at the mouth of Occoquan river, twenty miles from Alexandria, probably for the purpose of checking any flank movement of federal troops upon their position at Manassas. Great activity prevails in the federal and rebel camps, but whether a conflict is at hand or not it is impossible to determine.

The steamer Tankee arrived at the navy yard to-day without being molested by the rebel batteries at Freestone Point, which is about twenty miles below Washington. The battery is reported as being a large one with the rebel flag prominently flying. It is thought by officers attached to the Potomac flotilla that there are other forts or batteries between Freestone Point and Aquia Creek, that are as yet concealed by the trees which are thick upon the shore.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27. The 35th Ohio regiment took possession of Cynthia, Ky., last night. The 1st Ohio crossed the river this morning, and took the Kentucky Central Railroad for the interior of the state.

A physician of this city just returned from the south says the blockading squadron have taken possession of Mississippi City, at the mouth of Pearl river, on the coast of the gulf. It is a commanding position, and is a commanding position on Alabama, all vessels from Mobile Bay having to pass by it on the Lake Pontchartrain route to New Orleans. On the day this gentleman left Nashville it was reported there that the blockading squadron had taken possession of the coast of Texas.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Sept. 27. Lieut. Col. Thayer, of Col. Peabody's regiment, arrived at Hudson, Mo., to-day, having left Lexington yesterday. He reports the enemy still there, much frightened and fearing an attack.

Nine hundred of Mulligan's brigade have left for St. Louis to join Col. Phillips' brigade. All quiet on the road west to-day. Word came here this afternoon through a commissioned officer who escaped yesterday from Lexington, that Gen. Price and his force were still there and anxiously fearing an attack. It is thought here that this insures the shutting up of Price in Lexington, and his speedy capture.

The balance of the prisoners from Lexington, numbering nearly 900, went to St. Louis at noon to-day on the Dixie.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The Herald's dispatches published this morning, say:

The pickets along our whole lines are doubled to-night, in order to be fully prepared for any movement that may be attempted on the other side. No passes whatever are to be issued to-morrow to visitors to the other side of the Potomac.

I learned to-day the confirmation of a fact which throws some light on the Fremont affair, and which will go far towards exonerating the general, and which explains why he was unable to send reinforcements to Col. Mulligan. By the middle of this month Gen. McClellan had all the troops he wanted, and more than he could possibly use; yet, about the 13th inst., the war department sent orders to Gen. Fremont to forward immediately six regiments of Illinois troops, which were at that time at St. Louis. These regiments had been organized for some time, had been long in the field, and were, in all respects, the best disciplined and best drilled soldiers under Fremont's command. It is useless to deny that Fremont received the order with surprise and executed it with reluctance; but he ordered it filled immediately without a moment's hesitation. Gen. McClellan has no use for the troops here, and they would have to be put into camp by themselves and a brigadier general appointed for them. If they had been sent up the Missouri river to Lexington, Mulligan would never have surrendered.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

The following will appear before leaving the city. Gen. Fremont wrote a letter to a friend in New York. We have succeeded in obtaining a copy, which, as it relates to public affairs, and possesses at this time peculiar interest, we commit no impropriety in laying before our readers:

MY DEAR SIR:—I leave at 8 o'clock in the morning, and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting. We have to contend with an enemy having no forts to garrison and no lines of transportation to guard or defend; whose force can be turned at will at any one point, while we have from Lexington to Cairo, and from Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected.

I wish to say to you that though the position is a difficult one, we are not to meet it and the enemy in the field, but are not to be at the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country that an officer going to the field, with his life in his hand, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself its good opinion, with no other object, should be destroyed by a system of concerted attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are none. Explanations, when there are none to be made. What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods, except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken in consequence of the newspaper intimation of my being removed. Money is now demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself now would require the time that is necessary to attend to my duty against the enemy. I am entitled by my country to the status of things will not be to bring on disaster. But I never would have been attacked in my capacity as an individual. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemies aid and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally. I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes or embarrasses the work entrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation; I take the consequences. The worst that can happen to me is relief from great labor.

Yours truly,

J. C. FREMONT.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

Gen. Fremont and staff have just started on a special train to Jefferson City.

We were prepared to go yesterday on the steamer Graham, which took up his body guard, but was delayed by the arrival of a flag of truce, in the hands of Mr. Hudgins.

The flag had reference to his father, Prince L. Hudgins, member of the state convention from Andrew county, held a prisoner here.

He was released this morning. Col. White's Chicago regiment of riflemen, which left last evening, received two hundred Col's revolving rifles.

The remainder of the men, for want of better arms, received smooth-bore muskets.

Price has returned the money to the bank at Lexington, at the intersection of the directors and stockholders, most of whom are secessionists.

A gentleman, just from Lexington, saw Hardee in Price's camp.

The rebels have resolved to kill Lieut. Col. White, of St. Louis, if he survives his wounds.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

Prince L. Hudgins, released to-day, was exchanged for Colonel Marshall, of the 1st Illinois cavalry regiment.

Commander Sumner, and gunners McElroy and McDonald, with twenty-four sailors, have arrived here from Fort Ellsworth, near Alexandria, Virginia. They will take charge of one of the gun-boats on the Mississippi.

Rev. C. M. Blake, Congregationalist, has been appointed chaplain of Gen. Fremont's staff.

An officer named Captain Schreiner, of the Missouri volunteers, has been arrested and locked up in the military prison, on a charge of enticing soldiers of one regiment to desert and join another. The punishment for this offence is death.

A report is current in the street—said to have been brought by a gentleman from the west—that Price and McCulloch effected a junction at Georgetown, Pettis county, yesterday. Price coming down from Lexington, and McCulloch marching from Warsaw, Georgetown is on the road from Lexington to Jefferson City, about fifty miles from the former, and sixty from the latter.

There were on Thursday about thirteen thousand federal troops at or near Sedalia, six miles from Georgetown. Whether this report of a junction be true or not, it is certain that a large force of rebels are only 18 miles from Sedalia. Our pickets have exchanged shots with them near Georgetown.

General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana, is in command of the federal advanced guard.

General Sigel took a special train at Jefferson City, and went in haste towards Sedalia.

Troops were going forward from Jefferson City as fast as possible, by river and railroad.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

General Fremont's departure for active service causes renewed hopes that Price, Hains and Claib Jackson may meet their deaths. An arrival from Jefferson City reports two State regiments formed there. Troops are so stationed at Syncaus and Sedalia as to be accessible to Georgetown at short notice. Troops and supplies are arriving at Jefferson in large quantities. Entrenchments are progressing at Osage Bridge. The Pacific Railroad bridges and track are adequately guarded the entire length of the road.

McCulloch is believed to have joined Price.

The new gun boat, Colonel McNeill, plated with iron, made her appearance at the wharf to-day. The gun boat New Era left for Jefferson City this afternoon.

General Fremont was received all along the railroad to Jefferson City with enthusiasm. He was passed at Gasconade Bridge. Forty of the Springfield wounded arrived to-day from Rolla. A detachment of the 14th Illinois was on the train coming from Osceola which collided with the train yesterday morning to Rolla. The train was derailed, and several men were killed. The train was derailed, and several men were killed.

Frank Blair refuses to accept his release from arrest, and demands an investigation. The order of release made it appear that he was released as a personal favor to the postmaster general. He declines to return to the command of his regiment till the charges against him are investigated. This turn causes fresh excitement. Fremont's departure probably suspends further proceedings at present.

A response to the charges about Fremont's price for muskets and carbines, states that he had the governors of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana to consult with.

Father Butler Chaplain of the Irish Brigade has been released and arrived here to-day.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28. U. S. steamer Brooklyn arrived from the mouth of the Mississippi for repairs. Reports capturing the barque Maco from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans. A prize crew was put on board of her and she sailed for Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Herald's dispatch.—During the day the city has been pregnant with rumors of battles, but nothing worthy of report occurred. A portion of Gen. Franklin's division went out this morning from Alexandria on a foraging expedition, with the expectation that the enemy would accept the wager of battle, but as in the case of reconnaissance of Gen. Smith from Chain Bridge, they were not willing to take up the gauntlet. The impression prevails here that so soon as the storm is abated the rebels are bound to make a move in some direction. An attempt to cross the Potomac either above or below Washington is indispensable with them.

The city is rife with rumors of such attempts but the army telegraph brings no corroboration of them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Capt. Clement reports that the Albany, which left the navy yard yesterday morning had cast anchor and was laying off Indian Head, this side of Occoquan creek, being afraid to pass the rebel batteries.

A private in the 2d Michigan regiment, was wounded in the leg yesterday by a rebel picket, near Arlington Mills. This is the first case of any one being shot so near Arlington Heights.

On Wednesday, Major Rucker, acting quartermaster, directed all inspectors at the government horse yard, excepting John Harwood, of Pennsylvania, who has the whole charge of receiving and inspecting horses.

Marcus Cicero Stanley, a recently discharged political prisoner from Fort Lafayette, had an interview with the secretaries of state and war, and Gen. Scott, and has left for the west.

Acting Surgeon Tombs was brought to Washington yesterday on the steamer Baltimore, which had taken several political prisoners from Annapolis to Fort Lafayette. According to the report of Tombs, when on the voyage they approached two of the marines and told them that money was to be made by turning the head of the boat to the shore, so that the prisoners could make their escape, and that he would insure them sixty dollars each for their assistance, and thirty dollars per month. The marines rejected the proposition, when he said there were men enough on board to seize the steamer, and sooner than he would have would blow her up. Hence the conspirator was arrested and brought here in irons.

A private letter from Santa Fe, of the 7th inst., states that Hon. John S. Waite was elected delegate to congress by a large majority on the 21 of September. The writer adds that the rebel army had not crossed the Domanda, but was preparing to do so with a view of taking Santa Fe. We expect a pretty big fight. Gov. Connelly was inaugurated on the 3d inst.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 28. Scouts this morning report a strong column of rebels on the march northward from Lexington. Their supposed destination is St. Joseph. The organized companies of Kansas militia are ordered to rendezvous in this city immediately.

Cleveland, the leader of a band of Jay Hawks, has been arrested by a military posse and held to bail for examination.

Kansas Second regiment marched for Lawrence to-night where they will encamp and recruit. Nothing new from Lane's command.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.

Gen. Sturgis, with parts of 27th and 39th Ohio regiments, arrived here last night on the steamer Majors, from Liberty.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. Flour receipts 21,668 bbls., market without change; sales 8,000 barrels 5,25a5,35 super state, 5,60a5,70 extra state, 5,25a5,35 super western, 5,60a5,80 common to medium extra western, 5,80a6,00 shipping brands R H O. Canadian flour steady; sales 800 bbls. 5,25a5,35 super, 5,65a5,80 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2,75a3,00. Receipts of wheat 191,356 bushels; market less active, but prices without decided change. Sales 5,000 bushels 1,20a1,22 Milwaukee club, 1,31a1,33 winter red western.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28. Flour unchanged. Sales 150 barrels. Plumier's spring extra 4,45, 150 Star Troy Lake do 4,25, 100 star do 4,10, 200 country extra 3,90a4,10, 250 do 3,90a3,95, 100 shipping 3,80, 600 country extra 4,10, 1,15, 100 do 4,25. Wheat declined 1c; sales 350 bushels rejected in store 65, 370 No 2 do 76, 11,900 do 75, 20,000 No 1 do 85, 5,000 Nos 2 and 1 do 77a82, 30,000 do 61a81, 400 bu 76a81a.

From the Eighth Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS, JANESVILLE FIRE WORKS, CAMP KENDALL, Sept. 27th, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE.—The question so often asked me in Janesville, "When is your regiment going to leave?" assures me that anything relating to our departure will be of interest to many of your readers. The colonel informs me that he expects to leave on Tuesday, the 1st, and that we shall go by way of Janesville. It is very certain that our stay here is short. To-day we shall receive our pay; yesterday we received some of our overcoats, and shall receive the rest to-day. I do think they are the finest and best that have been furnished by any state in the Union. I can see very little difference between them and those furnished by the commissioned officers, which cost \$22. The boys are delighted with them.

For two days we have had a splendid brass band in camp, from Fox Lake; they have gone home, but will return in time to go with us.

I assure you we are by no means "skerry" at our expected early departure, but all are anxious to go where we can be of service to our country. We want all our friends to write often. Direct letters, Company G, 8th regiment. As soon as we get down in "Dixie," I will tell you of some of the "accidents" we expect to "see."

J. A. W.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

From Western Virginia.

ONE SCOT, Western Virginia, Sept. 26.

If the secessionist people of Maryland and Kentucky, so anxious to involve their states in war could at this time look on Old Virginia, I believe the sight would work a cure. We have been so long in a state of profound peace, that the reality of actual war are unknown to us, and it is difficult to realize what a horrible thing it is. Here is a state that has for nearly a century felt only the profound repose of peace and prosperity. And now to each hour, full away forever remote in hills and forest, come death, cruel, sudden, death, poverty, doubt, suspicion, fear—indeed all that makes a civil war so horrible. Victorious or defeated, not a family will be spared. And in states such as these border slave states, where the population is divided, the evil is tenfold worse. Neighbor fears neighbor, and midnight marauders, no longer restrained by law, rob and murder with impunity. Add to this the horrible fear that at any moment the slaves may rise and subject the people to the horrors of a servile insurrection, and you have some knowledge of the condition to which these secessionists of Maryland and Kentucky are willing to reduce their states; and all to overthrow the mildest, best government that man ever had under heaven.

The great secession of the mountainous districts of Western Virginia, at this time, is the thieves and murderers. The population itself is only one remove from savage barbarism, and the outlaws, belonging to neither side, prey upon both.

These scoundrels would assassinate a man at any time to secure his boots, and if unarmed, the temptation is only the greater. I wish our amiable president could take a ride on horseback through these mountains. No, I do not. There would be a vacancy in the White House—while a thin scoundrelly specimen would find enough in the president's gray suit to clothe an entire family. I wish he could witness, however, some of the scenes with which we are familiar, and he would soon change his humane inhuman policy of "sweet-hum and let-them-go-as-gain."

The evil, however, is being cured in a way peculiar to itself. To shoot an unarmed traveler, or a man engaged in erecting telegraph posts, for the sake of a pair of boots is assassination; and as we have no court to appeal to, the surviving friends and relatives generally get up a court of their own.

The brilliant victory at Confax Ferry the other day was not so capital a thing as Gen. Rosecranz designed. Had it happened two days later, Floyd would have been caught between Rosecranz and Cox, and instead of stealing away with men and arms, the entire force would have been forced to surrender. But the impudence of volunteers, always difficult to control, changed a reconnaissance into a battle, and Floyd taking the hint stole off.

The force here has been considerably augmented of late.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, OF "PEACE MEN."

At the New York meeting recently held in New York, Daniel S. Dickinson made one of his most eloquent speeches in favor of the war. Of the "peace men" he spoke as follows:

You gentlemen, who are quivering in your shoes, whoever you are—your peace men, fly from the Sodom and Gomorrah of reason while you have a chance. Fly! The storm of popular indignation is a good deal nearer than you imagine, and the fire and brimstone that will be sent upon you are not far in the distance. Don't stand there faltering. The day of peace propositions is over. It is treason now. You are marked out as an object of scorn. You can no longer be in favor of the Union with a dagger in your hand aimed at its vitals. You can no longer be in favor of prosecuting the war and throwing querulous objections in the face of the administration, be-

lieved with every difficulty. If you mean to aid the government, along with you, and shoulder your musket. If you don't, shoulder your musket and go into the opposition ranks. Start off, you will give you a good ride, and play you out to the Rogers' March. You can no longer be upon both sides, in favor of the country and against it, in favor of the Union and against it, in favor of prosecuting the war and against the administration in every demonstration that they can make. No; the great hall is opened; choose your partner and take your position on the floor, and we will see whether you will keep up to the music of the Union or not.

There are now in active service from Iowa nine full regiments of infantry, and three regiments of cavalry are ready for the field at a moment's notice. Four more regiments of infantry and a battalion of lancers are now rapidly organizing.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. A. Collins, at Steam Creek, ORIN BATES, of Janesville, and CAROLINE DENING, of Plymouth.

The Daily Gazette

UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
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Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
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[Jed]

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ican Express Office. [Jed]

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NEW YORK CASH STORE.
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Solar Lamps, Books and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24
[Jed]

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Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
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Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to re-
ceive claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected patent cases; also
to execution and patent litigation. Office in May's
building, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janes-
ville, Wis. [Jed]

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.
CEN is seen a few doors east of the Post Office, M
wishes street. These Machines have proved the
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam
The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric—
The ease with which they can be used and the
get out of order. They are so simple and complete
in their construction as to require a practical hand
to use them. They run, fill and gather.
These machines will be kept in repair one year free
of charge.
[Jed]

UNION IS THE MOTTO.
Price & Co's Fanning Mills
ARE called the Best Mills in the state, so say the
wise men of the north, as they have taken the
FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair and at the last 2 fairs of Rock county,
The long experience in the business enables them to of-
fer Fanning Mills of all
[Jed]

IMPROVED KIND.
got up in the best style and workmanship, for separating
cans from wheat and cleaning grain seeds and grain
of every variety. We have on hand a good and first
rate mill that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
[Jed]

Repairing
done on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders
directed to Price & Co., Janesville, will be promptly at-
tended to. Factory on the highway road to Madison, 2 1/2
miles northwest from Janesville.
[Jed]

Received this Day
A large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pens, Pencils and Toiletries manufactured
by Leroy W. Fairchild.
[Jed]

Sabbath School Libraries.
SINGING BOOKS, Class Books, &c. A very large sup-
ply received this day.
[Jed]

To Masons!
To let, a job of Brick Work.
[Jed]

Dry Wood for Sale!
DELIVERED to any part of the city, saved or whole.
[Jed]

WARRANTY DEEDS FOR SALE.
[Jed]

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

With the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their
own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

Name	Address	Time Worn.
Henry Wright	Porter,	15 months.
Michael Mito	Fulton,	2 years.
J. A. Anselmi	Rock,	15 months.
Thos. Lynch	Janesville,	15 months.
Robt. F. Coppings	Janesville,	5 months.
Robt. W. Smith	Fulton,	5 months.
S. H. Doolittle	Janesville,	5 months.
John Crall	Center,	5 months.
G. B. Chasman	Janesville,	5 months.
Bernard Lacey	Center,	5 months.
John Tracy	Center,	5 months.
John Henry	Center,	5 months.
David Griffiths	Center,	5 months.
A. J. Bennett	Center,	5 months.
A. J. Eager	Center,	5 months.
Ira Partridge	Center,	5 months.
James E. Cronk	Janesville,	5 months.
John Devlin	Fulton,	5 months.
Clark Pepper	Center,	5 months.
James H. Atkins	Center,	5 months.
E. March	Center,	5 months.
Thos. H. Hanson	Center,	5 months.
Hiram Baker	Center,	5 months.
Samuel Stevens	Center,	5 months.
John Green	Fulton,	5 months.
J. B. O'Neil	Janesville,	5 months.
Wm. Hennes	Center,	5 months.
James O'Neil	Center,	5 months.
Geo. McKee	Center,	5 months.
J. W. Burgess	Center,	5 months.
Wm. Mills	Center,	5 months.
O. B. Palmer	Center,	5 months.
Alexander Paul	Center,	5 months.
David Cross	Center,	5 months.
W. D. Parter	Center,	5 months.

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same
and invite a trial by others than those who cer-
tify to the quality of our work.

A General Catalogue of every article of

BOOTS AND SHOES
kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS,
Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1860. [Jed]

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Agents by Appointment.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

GLASSWARE!

WHEELOCK'S

CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of

Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,
Goblets, Tumblers, and every kind of

TABLE GLASSWARE.

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSEDI

LANTERNS, LAMPS, & C.

ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES.

A NEW KIND OF BROWN GLASS

that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requir-
ing no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

September, 11th, 1860. [Jed]

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ALERATUS

The most effectual and

wholesome Aleratus ever

introduced.

FOR SALE by GROCERS Everywhere.

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345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,
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SOLD BY
F. S. ELDRIDGE
at Janesville, Wis.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

for

Getting up Clubs.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!

THE Democrat will continue to be a faithful ad-
vocate and supporter of the principles of the republi-
can party. Its energies will be especially devoted to
the west—the advocate of western interests and the
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Abraham Lincoln shall receive its cordial and unflin-
ting support. The great measure of a Pacific rail-
road on the central route; free lands for the landless;
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ITS NEWS, LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS,
shall be such that readers can desire. The Political,
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of the Democrat is well established. This important
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that this feature shall always be the true index of
the times. It is furnished daily more commercial
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The largest paper in the country for the price of one
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THE TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,
at \$4.00 per annum, is the most complete paper of its
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Weekly: Ten copies and one Tri-Weekly, \$10; fifty
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It is not required that all of a club shall be sent to
one post office; the number may be sent to different
offices, and the subscriptions may commence at any
time.

Now is time to subscribe.

Advertisements will be continued only when only after ex-
pression of subscribers' wishes.

MCKEE & FISBACK, Proprietors.

WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all
the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

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IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

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Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

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Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

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ORAL DOORS THE MOST ASTING!

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERFUME IN USE.

Is stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

EXTRACT

NIDONOL

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALER

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

JOHN R. BOHRO,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

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JOHN R. BOHRO,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

DAILY GAZETTE.

A Traitor in His Youth—More of Ben-
jamin's Rascality.

The Hon. Samuel Stone, of Chicago, for-
merly a prominent merchant of Rochester,
N. Y. We find it in the Democrat of the
latter city:

Being the middle passenger on the hind
seat in one of Thorp & Sprague's stages,
just leaving Albany, about the last of No-
vember, 1827, I recognized by the aid of
the lamps, a youth of sixteen or seventeen
on my right, bound for Utica—so he said.

After cracking some jokes, we nine insiders
soon became silent in sleep.

The next morning I hurried first from the
breakfast table, and found my right hand
companion promenading the front plat-
form. I said, "Why not eat?" He
said, very modestly, "Out of funds." I
gave him half. He hurried down a hearty
breakfast, and returned just in season to
start with our fresh team.

Of the way west we became more famil-
iar; he commenced unbosoming, in his ap-
parent innocent way, his many troubles,
which he so painfully whispered into my
right ear; the many inexpressible marks
then against him for over indulgence in
bed, and neglect of his lessons, etc., etc., in
Yale college, in consequence of too much
manual labor crowded upon him in his
youth, was a very serious matter with him,
and proving detrimental to his health, he
very suddenly took his mother's advice—a
trip to the west for a short period, to recu-
perate.

He was in daily expectancy of a
letter from his "dear mother," (Charlotte,
S. C.) with a draft, and would be in funds
again. His story was so well framed and
told that I swallowed it all—just like me.
I immediately offered to pay his fare and
expenses from Utica to Rochester, and find
him employment. He accepted, and thank-
ed me.

At Rochester after much solicitation, I
succeeded, and placed him as assistant in
a school under Mr. Brayton's charge, I
believe, and afterwards introduced him in-
to the kind family of Colonel R. Leonard,
for board, where he would be well cared
for; and did receive our personal attention
during his short sickness. You and Mr.
Waldo may recollect his frequent evening
visits to my store, and occasionally in my
family. The first charge of goods was made
against him December 22, and the next by
Mr. Waldo, pair gloves, December 28, 1827.

Elliot Scanran and others had shoe and
tailor bills, and money borrowed, I was
told, made against him. All of a sudden
he came up, missing—minus of our ac-
counts—money lent and Colonel Leon-
ard's board bill. I wrote to New Haven,
Connecticut, inquiring after a young man
who left a great many inexpressible marks
to settle for, and to his "dear mother,"
who so often forwarded money at call—
Mum—no word from anybody of his
whereabouts. In the spring of 1837, com-
ing out the postoffice of New Orleans, di-
rectly across the alley I fortunately dis-
covered the name of my long lost right hand
stage companion, "J. P. Benjamin, At-
torney at law." I hurried to my room,
made up my account, added ten years in-
terest, walked back into his office, (it was the
identical thing I once took a kind of paren-
tal care of.) I introduced myself, and
he would be glad to see me. He dropped
his eyes, scowled, compressing his lips, re-
fusing to look up, and was about turning
the back of his chair toward me. I im-
mediately broke silence and presented my ac-
count. He scanned it a minute, jerked out
his wallet and paid it. I accepted, thank-
ed him, and left. During my three months in
New Orleans afterward, we often met—he
refused to recognize me.

Poor Mrs. (Col.) Leonard, now eighty-
six years of age, needs \$200, the balance
of board, and is now living one hundred
miles southwest of Chicago. She told me
she had forwarded her account to Wash-
ington for payment—he refused to pay—
He is now dubbed "Hon." a member of
the bogus Jeff. Davis Club—a member of
the confederacy, a board of unwholesome
for the devil to settle with after President
Lincoln has done with them.

GOOD FOR CONNECTICUT.—With less than
half a million of people Connecticut has
equipped and sent to the field (including
two on the way) seven full regiments of
men. She has also forwarded a squadron
of cavalry. The men are enlisted for three
months, making ten regiments and
a squadron already equipped; and
companies for the eleventh regiment are en-
listed. Besides this the State of
Connecticut has furnished the Government,
to be used by regiments of other States,
four full batteries of cannon complete-
ly fitted with the necessary equipments of
the best material. With these she has sent
cannon balls, &c. She has also fur-
nished equipments and clothing for four
full Ohio regiments—this through our
State authorities.

New York, in proportion to her popula-
tion, has done nothing like this. The West
has not come up to it. Massachusetts,
with all her boasted energy has not equalled it.
Rhode Island complimented on all
hands, falls short of it.—Hartford (Conn.)
Times.

GARIBALDI'S ADJUTANT.—The New York
papers state that among the passen-
gers by the New York from Bremen, was
Major Valetin Braunwein, the late adju-
tant of Garibaldi. He intends to offer his
services to the government, and is accom-
panied by several officers of the Italian ar-
my. In regard to Garibaldi's coming to
this country, the major says that at the
breaking out of the war, he entertained
some idea of offering his services in behalf
of the maintenance of the Union, but the
project is, owing to his illness, utterly im-
possible at present. When his aid left
Capri, on the 18th ult., Garibaldi was
confined to his bed by a severe attack of
rheumatism.

A SOLEMN JOKE.—The New York Com-
mercial Advertiser grows facetious over the
prostration of business in that city. It
says:
"Why are so many stores labeled 'to
let?' On account of the number of left-
tenants to be seen in the streets."

BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—
The Washington Star says that President
Lincoln will undoubtedly have a special in-
terest in the conflict going on in Kentucky
between the Unionists and secessionists in
the vicinity of "Rolling Forks," near Mul-
nough's Hill as he was born in that neigh-
borhood.

